As Invention that Is Expected to Dis pense with Male Power and Ravolationize the Commerce on the Canals-Men of Prominence Witness the Test-T. C. Platt and Warner Miller Send Letters of Regret - Ex-Gov, Flower's Speech,

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 26.-The death knell of the asefulness of the canal boat mule was sounded in Tonawanda to-day. Man's ingenuity, aided by electricity, is about to invade the towpath with an invention which it would on is about to revolutionize commerce on the canal and build up anew the business of this artificial waterway. Through the application of the trolley idea to canal-boat towing animal wer will be forever retired from this field and man's longing for a superior force will be realized. The present prospects are that the Richard Lambcabling system will aid in attaining this result. This device was officially tested to-day on a line a little over a mile long, erected on the south side of the Eric Canal in Tona wanda. Power to operate it was obtained from the Buffalo-Niagara Falls trailer line station, and the efficiency it manifested pleased everybody who saw the test. The affair was of such importance as to elicit the attention and presence of many men of prominence, and among them were the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Superintendent of Public Works Alderidge, Charles R. Barnes, State Flectrician; Campbell W. Adams, State Engineer and Surveyor; Frank W. Hawley, the lion. W. Carlyle Ely, and many others.

At 3:30 P. M. the guests boarded a canal boat engaged for the occasion, and people who came to see the test lined the bridge and banks, many climbing on the boat, until it was heavily loaded The motor started off rapidly, and soon had the eraft coing at good speed. Mr. Hawley's private secretary read letters and telegrams from prom-inent men unable to be present. Thomas C. nent men unable to be present. Thomas C. latt wrote as follows: Your cordial invitation to witness the first ex-crimental test of the use of electricity, on a prac-

Your cordial invitation to witness the first exelimental test of the use of electricity, on a praccoal scale, for towing boints on a canal, excites the
epiesi listerest in my mind. Should it be possible
in the data is definitely axed for the trial I shall
erainly attend. The wonderful development witsessed by the last the years in the means of conductindicated the extending a state of the real indicalling attend. The wonderful development with
example and the last they was in the means of conductindicated and approximate the extent of the revolution
much it promises in manufactures and trade. The
intration of such sources of power, beyond all that
anished has ever yet commanded, which hitherto
are aim indiceveloped, such as the Fails of Ningara,
perhaps the first step toward an unparallelled exmiston of production and exchange of the necessaless and conferts of life, which miss contribute imleasely to its wealth and weighted on employed to be well and approximate the comfort of the
fillion of our fellow men engaged in daily labor,
on promise of your insamificent enterprise entists
to be an wasses of every friend of churaction and no
etter tidings can go forth to the world than that
then it trust, you will soon be able to announce, of
scomplete affects.

Warner Miller in his letter of regret said: If your system proves a success, as I believe and hope it will, it will do note for the increase of commerce on the canal than the expenditure of \$9,000,000 to be voted for this fati-it will more than double the speed of the control of the control of the control of the canal. The saving of time will also be of great advantage in the suignment of grain. If we are to contine to biarset our wheat abroad we must cheapen its transportation to the sea. Electricity when successfully applied will accomplish the result. Ex-Gov, Flower was then introduced and

"MR. Hawley and Gentlemen: This occasion is a gratifying one to me because the introduction of electricity as a motive power on the canals was a racerite project of my administration as Governor. I believed it would remove many of the obstacles which are diminishing the usefulness of the canals, and would restore them to their old-time importance as carriers of freight and regulators of freight rates. It was my privilege to recommend to the Legislature experiments on the canals with a view to the introduction of electricity as a motive power, and I attended in my official capacity the first experiments near Rochester two years ago, which demonstrated completely the practicability of the innovation. Later on I signed an act which authorized the Superintendent of Public Works to contract for the supply of electricity on the canals, and subsequently a contract was prepared under my direction and executed on behalf of the State, the only fault of which was that it was so favorable to the State that the parties who secured the contract did not feel willing to take advantage of its terms. I am told that the contract has since been modified, but in what tespect I do not know. I speak of it only as it was originally executed.

"Of course not only the suggestion of using electric power on the canals met with objection in many quarters, but the contract itself was denounced by persons who knew nothing of it MR. HAWLEY AND GENTLEMEN: This occa-

electric power on the canals met with objection in many quarters, but the contract itself was denounced by persons who knew nothing of it as an improper surrender of canal and State interests. Even the Legislative Committee attempted to be mirch, the heads of those who were coherried in its execution, but dropped the subject very quickly when they discovered how thoroughly the interests of the State were protected in the contract. The opposition was three-fold political, personal, and selfish. Of the political and personal opposition it is not necessary to speak, for they have long since scent their force. The selfish opposition had it origin among the owners of steam propellers and parges, and the owners of canal mules and horses, who feared that the introduction of electricity would injure or kill the business of forwarding by animal or steam prove. They horses, who teared that the business of forwarding by animal or steam power. They continued the same position which the stage driver occupied fifty veers ago, when the stage driver occupied fifty veers ago, when the stage warter. But the protest and petition of the stage drivers did not stop the onward march of these who are interested in other methods of prophiston succeed in postponing long the ultimate establishment of a cheaper and speedier matter tower on the canals.

ir motive tower on the canals.

"The event which we have come to witness to-day may mean much to the commercial interests of New York. Under the contract to which I have referred the price of electric power dirabled along the canal is not to exceed \$20 per electric horse power, and may be as much lesser as the Superintendent of Fublic Works may require. I have some flaures, not my own. per electric horse power, and may be as much lesser as the Superintendent of I ubile Works may require. I have some figures, not my own, but pre-grad by Alexander R. Smith, the editor of the regular less notes. A per which until recently opposed the introduction of electricity on the canals, but whose editor has now become a convert to that project. Mr. Smith says that it costs \$43.43 to propel a 240-ton boat from lightly to the proper as the cartie power at the rate of \$20 per horse power, would be the small sum of \$5.05. The cost by horse and mule power, therefore, is \$2 per cent, greater than by electric propulsion. These figures, suggestive as they are, do not tell the entire story; mules and horse draw boats along at the stow pace of two miles an hour, or dentile the speed of four miles an hour, or dentile the speed of four miles an hour, or dentile the speed of faninal power.

This means that every bat can make twice as many trips during the season as it does now. Tates as many trips during the season as it does now.

This means that every beat can make twice as many trips during the season as it does now. Twice as many trips for every boat means could the present tonnage of the canal, better freight rates, more employment for labor, and additional stimulus to the commercial importance and development of New York, knocklyn, and Buthalo. Under the plan of sumplying electric power to the canal, there need be no overhauting of boats and not a dollar spent in machinery, but the barges and canal boats now in use could be continued in service under the new order of things. There are now operated on the canals about 800 bosts propelled by steam, and about \$0.00 propelled by horse and mule power. Another thing to be considered also is the present demand for deepening the canal, which is occasioned largely by the great displacing of water caused by the steam propellers. With electricity for motive power there need be no more displacing of water than is now the case with boats propelled by animal bewer, and the necessity for deepening the canal either by raising the backs or excavating the bottom would be to a large extent done away with.

"Certainly every friend of the canal system."

the bottom would be to a large extent done away with.

"Certainly every friend of the canal system must face the present situation impartially and give his support to that policy which is for the lest interests of the canal. It is a melancholy fact that the tomage of the Lie Canal has been canstantly decreasing so that it is at least 8.000.000 less now than it was in 1880, and the total is not now and has not been for some time carrying much more than half its carrying statisty. I believe the cause of the retrogression has in the fact that the present means of recombined on the canal are out of date. Electricity will supply what is greatly needed, namely, cheaper and quicker transportation. Now york cannot afford to neglect this opportunity to utilize to the best advantage this great is flowly of commerce if she wishes to maintain her supermary among the States and her forehead to state in in our country's trade and industry.

institute Mr. Flower had finished, the boat the time Mr. Flower had finished, the boat the had the end of the line, and it was not that the motor was a little heated. The statished on the up trip, against wind and est, was at the rate of three and three afths stor hour. The motor was then attached to light beats, crowded with poople, and the trip commonical. This was equally such that the speed was at the rate of four and slotths indies per hour. All of the civil electrical engineers present were much surdical engineers present entire that the motor did not present extended in the water of the motor that the beats under toward evalue a current or washing of the water for prove injurious to the canal banks. We have a consider Chauncey M. Bejew, Stona, John King, E. F. Willow, and J. John The strength of the motor used to-was twenty-hye forse power.

Frank W. Hawley, Vice-President of the

Cataract General Electric Company, to speaking | PLANNED TO ROB AND BURN of the test to-day said:

Cataract General Electric Company, in speaking of the test to-day said:

"This new power, instead of ranking our inland waterways as decadent and outworn institutions, promises to largely increase their utility and to bestow great prosperity upon them. It will accomplish this by conferring upon them are prosperity upon the prosperity upon the prosperity upon the material prosperity upon the prosperity upon the material prosperity upon the prosperity upon the material prosperity upon the prosperity upon the prosperity the canals have deteriorated as a factor in the movement of traffic. Their sole advantage has been the fact that transportation by water is cheaper than by land, otherwise they could not have maintained so long the unequal contest. If, however, they are enabled to make two, or possibly three, trips instead of one, and at about the cost of a single trip, the boatmen are placed on something like a par with the railroads.

"I confidently look for a great revival of canal construction, largely brought about by the introduction of electricity as a motive power. This will be of great benefit to the people, for it will assure a competition resulting to their advantage. Water transportation alone can successfully hold in check our railroad systems."

AN ODD BICYCLE CRUSADE.

Is It Cruel for Fathers to Carry Bables of the Handle Bars of Their Bikes? A new and old crusade against one phase of bicycling has been instituted in San Francisco and the neighboring city of Oakland. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in each city is greatly worked up over the alleged atrocious cruelty practised on helpless children by cycling fathers who strap the poor things in a seat fixed to the handle bar of the bicycle and thus expose them to danger of pneumonta, and also of death, either from accident or pure fright. The societies are in earnest in the matter, and if they cannot find, as they be lieve they can, semething in their charter that gives them the right to prohibit the "barbarous practice," as they call it, they will appeal to the City Councils to pass a special ordinance to meet

President Sonntag of the San Francisco soclety for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has been watching the married wheeling enthusiasts in Golden Gate Park, and Mrs. S. C. Sanford of the Oakland society has been doing the same nerve-straining work in her city. Mr. Sonntag says he is in favor of bleyling as a sport for grown people, but he thinks if the helpless infants could have a say in the matter they would loudly protest against being made involuntary riders. He speaks feelingly, even harrowingly, of seeing heartless fathers scorching along with tots but 18 months old strapped to the handle bar of the bicycle, the children usually numb with cold and only kept awake or alert by numb with cold and only kept awake or alert by the constant fright, inspired by the apparently imminent dauger of collision always ahead of them. He thinks that pushing a child at a fifteen-mile-an-hour pace against wind and fog is barbarous, and that exposing a child to the dauger always attendant on bicycling among horses and vehicles in a crowded roadway is little short of criminal.

horses and vehicles in a crowded roadway is little short of criminal.

Mr. Sountag does not charge that wheelmen are really heartiess, but that they are thoughtiess; nay, that they are cranks. He thinks they are so carried away with enthusiasm that they he sees the child enjoys bloycling as much as they do. For the matter of that, he does not adduce proof that the children don't. But it is the business of his society to act as brains for helpless children's heads as well as a guide for their feet, and he is earnest in his crusade. He does not know of any accident ever having happened to a baby thus carried on a bicycle, but he tells with bated breath of what might happen.

One of the laws of the State under which the society operates is that it is a misdemeanor to place a child in any position dangerous to life or limb, and President Sountag thinks it covers the case. He proposes to issue a notice warning wheelmen of this fact. The Oakland society will do the same. If this falls of the desired effect the City Councils will be asked to pass an ordinance making it a misdemeanor to carry a child on a bicycle.

MRS. BOOTH AND THE NEW WOMAN. She Is Opposed to the Mock Man in Bloom-

ers, but Not to the Advanced Woman, Mrs. Ballington Booth, joint Commander-in-Chief, with her husband, of the Salvation Army in the United States, has been explaining her position in regard to the new woman, which she says was greatly misinterpreted in the reports of her speech on the subject at Montclair, N. J., early this month, and in the comments on that speech. Mrs. Booth arrived n San Francisco about a week ago, and then had her first opportunity of learning just the kind of a stir that had been made over her remarks in New Jersey.

She told an Oakland audience in her first address on the Pacific coast that a great mistake had been made by those who had reported and commented on her Montclair speech. She commented on her Montclair speech. She was understood to say some pretty severs things about "advaned womanhood," and she wished to disavow some of the opinions acribed to her by her critics. It has been said, she remarked, that she had described the new woman as lacking in tenderness, not loving her children, thinking lightly of home and religion, and being, when in bloomers, more than half a man. She had said some of these things, but only of a limited few of the new women. But she hadn't mentioned bloomers

women. But she hain't mentioned bloomers at all.

"My remarks were not directed at all of the new women," she explained to the California people, "but at some of them. I am not opposed to the new woman as a class, but I am opposed to the new woman as we see her depicted in the press, in cartoons, in the novels, and on the stage. This type of woman is also, I am sorry to say, found in real life, and this was the woman I called a mock man, and all the hard and bitter things with which I have been credited were directed against this creature.

ture.
"Then." Mrs. Booth continued, "I spoke of the advanced woman for whom I have nothing but the highest praise. This type of new woman will always be womanly, whether she is a lawyer, a preacher, a doctor, or a business woman, and her influence cannot help but elements man. But I never mentioned dress revate man. But I never mentioned dress re-form, or hinted that I objected to it, and I did not mention the word 'bloomers.'"

A RELIGIOUS MANIAC.

Thought He was Commanded by the Lord to Kill His Five Children.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26 .- Louis Hirschberger, a Ger man, aged 40 years, living at 109 Clare street, attempted to kill his five children this morning The man has for some time past been afflicted with religious mania, but he was thought harm less and was not arrested. Last night he told his neighbors that he had eaten meat yesterday his neighbors that he had eaten meat yesterday, and for this crime against the canons of the Church he had been commanded by the Lord to sacrifice the lives of his five children.

This morning he took a beard and cut five circles in it to fit the necks of his children, and with this improvised guillotine he went into the house and dragged the children out of bed. He was just fitting their necks into the beard when his wife came out and rescued them. At noon he renewed his attempt. He overpowered the children and once more got their heads into the board, and with a big are was in the very act of cutting off their heads, when neighbors, called to the scene by the children's cries overpowered the maniac and rescued the little ones. Hirschberger was then arrested.

Why Can't Folks Understand ! "Thistopsixtslxstr!" called a guard on the Sixth avenue elevated as the train drew up at a station. A mild-mannered old lady was sitting in the seat next to the door. A look of anxiety and uncertainty flitted across her face. She

grasped the handle of her umbrella and, leaning

grasped the handle of her umbrella and, leaning forward, gave the guard a few jabs in the side to attract his attention.

"Is this Sixty-sixth street?" she inquired.

"Yesumthissixtistar." returned the guard. The old lady picked up a bundle and hurried off the car. As the train pulled away from the platform, the guard turned to a passenger in a superior sort of way and remarked:

"Wat's de matter wid some folks, any way? I jes holler'dat thistopsixtistr, right in de old jay's ear, an' den she wants to know if thistopsiztistar. Wat's du use a holler if de folks don't pay no' tention to wat yer yell? Nexstpsevntsekenstr."

Ernest A. Robins Said to Have Been Issan Ernest A. Robins, a clerk in the real estate ffice at 41 Liberty street, who committed sulcide in the Atlantic Boat Club house at the foot of Fourth street. Hoboken, on Monday night, was suffering, according to his friends and relatives, from temporary insanity. It was reported that he had quarrelled with his wife a few hours before his death, but this was denied by his father yesterday, who said that his hours relations were pleasant. Overwork and insomnia, he said, had affected his son's mind.

Burned While Playing Round a Bonfire. The clothing of four-year-old Louis Rose of 203 East 100th street caught fire yesterday while playing near a bonfire kindled by some children in the street. Robert Lyons and John Calahan, who work opposite, ran to the rescand Science, Joh King. E. P. Wilter, and J. Calahan, who work opposite, ran to the rescand amothered the dames with their coats. The boy's clothing was almost entirely destroyed and he was burned from head to feet and may die. He was taken to Hariem Hospital.

A GANG OF SILE THIEVES AND WOULD-BE FIREBUGS CAUGHT.

Silk Jobber Rether, Who Bought 65,000 Worth of the Stolen Goods, Among the Prisoners One of the Thieres Confesses a Plot to Steal \$25,000 Worth of Goods and Burn a Building to Hide the Crime.

Acting Captain O'Brien landed Charles F. Reiher, a silk jobber at 432 Broome street, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of \$3,000 worth of silk from F. A. Strauss, at 93 Greene street, on Sept. 29. The evidence against Relher is in the confession of one of the men who took the silk and alleges that he sold it to him and in a letter that was found in Reiher's pocket when he was arrested. The men who took the slik, according to the confession of one of them, had planned to rob a wholesale silk house in this city of \$25,000 worth of goods and cover up the burglary by setting the building on fire. Refliet denies the charge against him, and says that he knew none of the men who took the silk.

Capt. O'Brien first heard of the case from Mr. Strauss, who came to Police Headquarters on Sept. 30 and told him that his store had been robbed of \$5,000 worth of silk. Detectives Rynders and Rogers were sent around to investigate. The engineer of the building, who lives at 104 Wooster street, said that he was cellar of the building on the night of the robbery, when he heard a noise on the third floor He went up stairs, and when he reached this floor he heard footsteps. "Who is there?" he shouted, but there was no

response. He heard the men run down stairs, and as he looked out of the window he saw three of them get into a covered wagon that was standing in front of the store and drive away. The detectives concluded that the robberg had been planned by some one who knew th store, and their suspicions were directed toward John Bergen, a porter who had been discharged several days before. Bergen lived at 92 Greenwich street, and when the detectives went to that address Mrs. Hergen said that her husband had not been home since Sept. 29, and that she had received no word from him. They learned that Bergen had shown a ticket to Boston, and told several men that he was going to that city. The Boston police were told to look out for him. The detectives watched Bergen's father's house at 52 New street until Oct. 18, when they learn-

The Boston police were told to look but for him. The detectives watched Bergen's father's house at 52 New street until Oct. 18, when they learned that Bergen had been arrested in Jersey City for robbing a candy store at 53 Frankiln avenue. Detective Rynders went over to see him, and Bergen made a confession.

He said that he had planned the Strauss burglary, and that the men who helped him execute it were William Steinborn, allas "Billy Balls," and John Lyons, alias Lawrence. They took with them a bottle of cylinder oil, mixed with kerosene, and placed it in a box in the building, corking it un with waste paper. It was their intention to set fire to it before leaving, and thus prevent the discovery of the robbery. The unexpected appearance of the engineer had interfered with that part of their plans. Bergen said that he and his companions took the stolen slik to Reiher and sold it to him. Mr. Strauss and that the tags were on the goods when they were delivered to Reiher, and that he did not ask for a bill of sale. He alleges that Reiher must have known that the goods were stolen, as he bought them for haif their market value. Bergen told the detectives that he and his companions planned to rob the silk house of Givernand Bros. at 41 Greene street on the foliowing night. It was from this house that he expected to get \$25,000 worth of silk. Hergen knew the watchman there, and his plan was to analyify him with knock-out drops, and then, after looting the store, to born it. After the Strauss robberly he gave up this plan, because he feared that the engineer had recognized him. Steinborn was arrested on Oct. 19 at 313 East Twelfth street, and Lyons was arrested four days later at 316 West 118th street. The evidence against Reiher was not obtained until Friday, and his arrest was made yesterday morning, and the police believe that Reiher alded Lyons and Steinborn to secure ball after their arrest. Reiner was taken to Police Headquarters and photugraphed. In his pocket was found this note:

"I am counsel for Lyons. Pl

KOHLBECKER'S MISSING RECEIPT. He Found It, Got a New Trial, and De-feated Architect Albinger,

Frank E. Albinger's suit against Frederick dered came up in the First District Civil Court sefore Judge Wauhope Lynn several days ago, and after it had been decided in favor of the plaintiff was reopened and won by the defendant through the production of a receipt that was missing during the first trial. Mr. Albinger's lawyer insinuated that Mr. Kohlbecker's lawyer, ex-Judge Callahan, had influenced Judge Lynn's decision because he formerly had occupied an office with him. The testimony in the case shows that such an insinuation was

the case shows that such an insinuation was groundless.

Albinger is an architect, and he provided plans for a house that Konlibecker, who is a carpenter, built. Konlibecker contended in the first trial that he had paid Albinger \$50 for his plans and services in superintending the building, and that he had a receipt for it. Albinger held that the \$50 was for the plans alone, and that there was a balance of \$100 due him for superintending the building.

Konlibecker could not find his receipt, and the case went against him. He found the receipt later, and the case was reopened. The receipt was mutilated, but enough remained to establish his contention that it was a receipt in full for the plans and superintending. Albinger the plans and superintending. Albinge e the claim that a part of the receipt was a made the claim that a part of the receipt was a forgery, but expert testimony contradicted this On this evidence Judge Lynn reversed the de cision in the case.

AN EX-RABBI'S MISSION.

The Rev. H. P. Faust's Anniversary of His Mission to Convert the Jews,

The third anniversary of the Hebrew Chris tian Mission in the Allen Memorial Presbyterian Church on Forsyth street was celebrated yes terday afternoon, in the basement of the church, with a service of prayer and song. The services with a service of prayer and song. The rervices were conducted by the Rev. Herman P. Fanst, formerly a rabbl, but now a Presbyterlan clergyman. It has been the aim of Dr. Faust's recent life to convert the people of his former faith. Yesterday he read his report for the quarter ending on Oct. I. It showed that 000 families had been visited, 4,449 tracts distributed, 4,460 children gathered into the school, and 415 adults enrolled in the Bible class.

George W. White, as tereotyper employed on a morning newspaper, committed suicide yester-day morning by cutting his throat with a razor, at his home, 1,727 Lexington avenue. He lived there with his sister, Mrs. Lewis. He was 45 rears old, and had a wife and four children years old, and had a wife and four children. His wife was not living with him, but his relatives will not say why or assign any reason for his committing suicide other than that he had been despondent for some time. He returned from work at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and arose at 9 o'clock. Haif an hour later Mrs. Lewis went to his room and found him lying dead on the floor. The police say that White was in an insane asylom several years since, but was discharged as cured.

In the Supreme Court yesterday morning th tory that had for a week been trying the case o John Martin Layman against John Anderson & Co., the tobacco men, came in with a verdict of \$15,000 for the plaintiff. When this was announced, Judge Andrews said:

"This verdict is simply giving a present to the plaintiff of \$15,000 to which he is not entitled, and I want to place myself on record as disapproving such a verdict."

Mr. Seribner, for the defendant, moved that the vertict is set aside on the ground that it was wholly against the weight of evidence, and Judge Andrews promptly granted the motion.

The sult for \$15,000 was to recover the value of 150 shares of stock which the plaintiff said he owned in the defendant company. Co., the tobacco men, came in with a verdict of

Not the Nynek Post Office Robber. J. Frank Fisher, alias John Mahony, who wa arrested at Dennison. Ia., on Oct. 7, on suspicion of having robbed the Post Office at Ny ack of \$1,640 on April 23 last, was arraigned acc of \$1,042 on April 23 last, was arraigned yesterday for examination before United States Commissioner Shields and was discharged. Frederick Doesch, costmaster, and James D. Wood and John Mendel of Nyack, who were present, with the Fost Office Inspectors, foiled to identify Fisher. Fisher told the Commissioner that he had come out of the penitentiary at Sloux Falls on Sept. 29 last. He had been confined there since Nov. 28, 1894, for having robbed a Post Office in Mebraska. He said his home was at Melvin, Mass.

CHILD ATTACKED BY A CAT. Forty Wounds Inflicted by the Victors Antmal, Which Escaped,

Until four weeks ago a big Maltere cat owned by Mrs. Strauss, who lives on the top floor of a tenement at 1,864 Third avenue, was as demure and amiable a specimen of her race as could be found, and was a general favorite in the house Yesterday morning the animal attacked a fiveyear-old boy named Michael Rice, and bit and scratched him severely. Motherly cares seem to be at the bottom of the cat's ill temper. She has been nursing a family of four pretty kittens for as many weeks. She guarded her offspring jealously, and her temper was soured in her anxiety for the welfare of her progeny in the crowded tenement, where there are many children and some dogs. The Rice family live on the second floor, and the cat visited them frequently. Despite tabby's increasing ill temper, her visits were not discouraged.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning the ca started down stairs to pay her daily visit to Mrs. Rice. On the second floor her way was barred

Rice. On the second floor her way was barred by a dog. A desperate struggle followed, and the yells of the cat and the barking of the dog brought several people into the hallways. In less than three minutes the dog beat a retreat, with large patches of his hair gone. Mrs. Rice had opened the kitchen door to see what the row was about.

The enraged cat bounded into the room and pounced upon little Michael, who was playing with some tops on the floor. The savage brute fixed her teeth and claws in the boy's right shoulder. Under the vicious strokes of the cat's hind lets the child's clothing was torn to ribbons and his arm and leg were lacerated by her claws. Meantime the cat buried her teeth again and again in the boy's leg and arm. Mrs. Rice tried to beat the animal off with a broom, but she paid little or no attention to the blows. Finally the woman grabbed up a shawl, threw it about the cat, and dragged the animal off the boy. Leaving the cat enveloped in the shawl, Mrs. Rice ran into an adjoining room with the boy and shut the door just as the cat extricated herself from the folds of the shawl and sprang against it.

The attack on the boy lasted only a minute or

herself from the folds of the shawl and sprang against it.

The attack on the boy lasted only a minute or two, but he was badly cut up. Dr. Ondyke, who was summoned from the Harlem Hospital, counted forty wounds on the child's right shoulder, arm, side, and leg. The Doctor cauterized the wounds and dressed them, and Mrs. Rice abandoned her apartments for a neighbor's with Michael, for fear the cat would return.

The cat was still leaping against the closed door when two men living in the house came to the rescue armed with sticks. Before they could get in a blow the cat ran up stairs and out on the roof.

on the roof.

There she attacked another cat and had torn and bitten it pretty badly by the time the men reached the roof. They attacked the still struggling animals with their sticks, and the cats dashed across the roofs of the neighboring tenements and disappeared. The litter of kittens was turned over to the police, who drowned them, because the offspring of such a victous mother were considered too dangerous to be allowed to live. The tenants of the tenement are thoroughly alarmed, and will not feel safe until the victous cat is found and gilled.

JERRY'S TRIP TO THE HOSPITAL His Departure from His Den in the Park

Jerry a spotted byens that during the sum mer occupied a den near the bear pit at Central Park, was transferred yesterday morning to the animal hospital in the rear of the elephant house. During the transfer, which occupied nearly an hour, he gave a demonstration of vocal power that surprised even the keepers in the Park and drew a crowd of 200 persons to the scene. Up to this time the wapiti deer had held the noise record at the menagerie, but Jerry surpassed their most ambitious efforts.

Jerry shared a cage with two coyotes It is an ron cage, divided by an oak partition. The hyena's home was large enough for all ordinary purposes, but Jerry wanted more room, and he purposes, but Jerry wanted more room, and he tried to wear the iron bars of his cage by rubbing his flanks against them. The iron didn't give, but Jerry's hide did, and his flanks looked like raw beef. Superintendent Smith ordered the hyena's removal. A big oak and iron transfer cage was lifted to the hyena's den by half a dozen keepers. When the doorways were adjusted the gratings were opened and an urgent invitation was extended to Jerry to change his quarters. Jerry grinned and waged his cars, but didn't budge. One keeper with an iron floor scraper and another with a beam then tried to push the hyena through the decrway into the transfer cage. Jerry at once began to screech. The hair of the spectators rose, it was the first time most of them had heard a hyena's screech, and none of them is anxious to hear it again. The shoving process was a failure, but it aroused the hyena, and he howled and struggled continually after he felt the first prod of the beam. He struck and clutched the scraper and beam, and the keepers were unable to move him. Finally a rope was secured, and Jerry was lasseed. He was half dragged, half pushed into the transfer cage. He fought and shrieked all the way. The transfer cage was placed on a two-wheeled truck, and Jerry headed a procession bound for the hospital. He kept up his screeching until that institution was reached, and just as he was trundled inside he gave a whoop that may be echoing still in the Park. tried to wear the iron bars of his cage by rub-

GILDER ON SWEAT SHOPS.

He and Charles Edward Marshal Before Richard Watson Gilder appeared yesterday

before the Reinhard Assembly Committee, engaged in investigating sweat shop abuses, at heir meeting in the Common Council Chamber. He was called because of the knowledge he gained of tenement house life while he was Chairman of the Tenement House Committee. Mr. Gilder said he thought the Board o Health was lax at times in enforcing the sanitary laws. He regarded the sweat-shop system as one of the crying evils of tenement house as one of the crying evils of tenement house life. He would not give practical advice as to the correction of the abuse, he said, but would leave that to the Secretary of the Tenement House Committee. Mr. Gilder then read ex-tracts from the grinted report of the Commis-

sion.

Charles Edward Marshal, Secretary of the Tenement House Committee, followed Mr. Gilder on the stand. He said:

"My only recommendation, in addition to the provisions of the present law, concerns light and air in workshops, and the enforcement of the present law.

The ideal regulation would provide that no room should be used as a work room in any factory unless for every 100 squars feet of floor area it should have at least one window, opening directly upon an outer free air area of not less than 100 square feet at top and bottom, and that the outer wall of such a room should be separated from all other walls by not less than ten feet.

"In winter all windows of the working rooms are frequently closed and the heat is only the

are frequently closed and the heat is only the heat generated by the bedles of the workers. I think there should be more inspectors and that the present ones should enforce the law."

These referees were at pointed in cases in the State courts in this city last week: PUTERIME COURT. By Judge Beach.

	Hy Judge Beach,
A	Cones. Referees.
	Matter of Chambers Aug C Brown
r.	Goldman agt. Miller
d	pinger. Francis P. Lowrey.
5	Marches and Pay
	Gedney agt. GedneyJohn Delahunty.
1.	Tratesmen's Sal. Bank agt. Ep pinger   Prancia P. Lowrey, Kessier agt. Hoes   Chas. L. Guy, Murphy agt. Fay   John A. Foise, tectney agt. Geney   John Delahunty, Lattrop agt. Nowland   Hamilton Odell, McKinless agt. McKinless   Dani. H. Arnoid,
-	McKipless agt. McKiniess Dant. H. Arboid.
ď	Shattuck agt. La Farge. B. C. U. Aug. C. Lrown.
ă.	Shattuck agt. Council F. C. U.  C. C.  L. C.  Matter of Com. Alliance Ina. Co. William H. Willia.  Matter of tidlsey.  George H. Hart.  Geo. M. Van Hoesen.  Matter of Voleshausen  Hugtes agt. Smithers.  William G. Choate.  Matter of Lee.  James C. Spencer.  Strong agt. Goodnow.  People, 3c. ast. Mut. H. Life Asan. Sidney J. Cowen.  Claim agt. Council B. C.  U. C.  Geo. M. Van Hoesen.  Smith agt. Durans.  Geo. M. Van Hoesen.
ī	Matter of Com. Alliance ina. Co. William H. Willia.
	Suckert agt. Suckert, tico. M. Van Hoesen,
if.	Matter of Volcabausen Geo. M. Van Hoesen.
O.	Matter of Lee James C. Spencer
٠.	Strong agt. Condnow James C. Spencer.
	People, &c. agt Mut. B.Life Ass'n Sidney J. Cowen.
	U. Co. Geo. M. Van Hossen
	Smith agt. Durant George N. Fletcher.
•	Stafford agt. Biersack Forties J. Hennessy.
t	Field agt, Curtis Charles P. Rogers
į.	Fortes agt Peckwith Aug. C. Brown.
f	Fountain agt. Quinn Eugene Durnin.
	and L. Ass'n Francis P. Lowrey.
٠	Moers agt. Ward. John A. Foley.
0	Clark agt. Camman George L. Rives.
	the re Reily . Eugene H. Pomerov.
5	Claim agt. Council B. C. U.  U. Co. Smith agt. Furant, Stafford agt. Heinsack Stafford agt. Heinsack Licordman agt. Miller. Field agt. Cortic Field agt. Cortic Forms agt. Peckwith Foundation agt. Gentle Foundation agt. Cortic Foundation agt. Color Foundation Found
	The Mercantile Trust Co. agt. The
t	Atlantic Trust Co Thos. P. Wickes.
i	By Judge Russell.
	Ogden agt. Thompson Citiford W. Hartridge.
ė.	By Judge Beekman.
1	Hatch agt. Zeiler. James J. Nealis.
	COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
	By Judge Glegerick.
- 1	Zimmerman agt. Kirchner F. R. Olcota Kruger agt. Meyer Edward H. Hawke Jr. Putham agt. Palliser Henry M. Gescheidt. Franklin Sav's Bank agt. Cary Myrou H. Oppomiessa.
	Kruger agt. Meyer Edward H. Hawke, Jr.
	Franklin Say's bank agt, Cary, Myron H. Oppenhorm.
	By Judge Pryor.
	Wallaco M. & Co. act. Valentine L. H. Randolph .
i	Carroll agt. Carroll Cophas Brainerd, Horston agt. Furridge Donald McLean. Fordyce agt. Hanover Fire ins.
5	Merriam agt. Burridge Dona'd McLean.
	Ch
	SUPERIOR COURT.
6	By Judge Gilderstewe.
2	Controlling and Windowsian Arthur Smith
r.	Dillemuth agt. Barth Henry W. Johnson.
	Folsom agt. Folsom
2	trut willig act. Wiederman. George E. Wort.
à.	Dillemuth agt. Bartin Henry W. Johnson, Felcom agt. Folson: John Callahan, Frice agt. Frice . Warren Lawion, Outwillig agt. Wiederman . George E. Hot. The Bradley & C. Co. agt. Ellis . Henry W. Eaton.
1	Finnegan agt. FinneganAugust C. Naus.

INJURED IN CHICAGO

An Acetdent in the Chiengo River-Botter of the Tug Morford Blown Out of the Vessel and Over Against an Elevator. CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The tug Morford exploded her boiler at 3:55 o'clock this morning in the river near Seventeenth areas. river near Seventeenth street. The tug O. B. Green was also wrecked. The dead are: John Erickson, fireman of the tug Morford, blown to the deck of the steamer Ionia: John Ferguson, captain of the Green. The injured are: Daniel McCrea, Ilbeman, ankle hurt; Capt. John Cullinan, rescued from the river in half drowned condition, will probably survive: Charles Dix, engineer of the tug Morford, blown to the deck of the Ionia, cannot recover; William Lynett, engineer of tug O. B. Green, badly hurt; Joseph Donnelly, fireman of the tug O. B. Green, slightly injured; Joseph Moffatt, lineman of the tug O.

H. Green, slightly injured.

The Morford was towing the steamer Ionia from Pier A, at the mouth of the river, to her docks at Twenty-second street. The boat had just whistled for the bridge of the St. Charles Air Line and the bridge was turning when the explosion occurred. Capt. John Cullinan was in the pilot house of the tug. There was a trembling of the timbers of the tug, and then came a sheet of steam that enveloped the tug and a re-port that aroused the neighborhood. Capt. Culilnan was thrown with the wreck of the pilot house into the river toward the cast shore. The boiler bolted into the air. The tug O. B. Green was assisting in the tow. She was pulling the line to the west. The flying iron and pieces of the wrecked hull raked the deck of the Green, carrying off her pilot house and injuring part of her crew.

Continuing on its flight, the boiler ourved to the westward and came down with a crash against the east side of the elevator of the Buragainst the east side of the elevator of the Burlington Railroad. The engine room was filled
with twisted iron and bricks. In the pilot house
of the O. B. Green was Capt. John Ferguson.
His body was found in the river this morning.
Lineman Joseph Moffatt was swept into the
water with the splintered planks, glass, and
iron. Engineer William Lynett and Fireman
Joseph Donnelly ran up the steps as the Green
listed over, and either fell or jumped into the
river.

Joseph Donnelly ran up the steps as the Green listed over, and either fell or jumped into the river.

Engineer Charles Dix of the Morford was sitting in his chair at the time of the explosion. He was lifted with the woodwork of the boat, blown through timbers of the deck, and landed on the deck of the Ionia. Fireman John Erickson was standing beside Dix and fell with him and some broken boards barely inside the rail of the Ionia. Both men were badly injured. Dix's legs were broken. Erickson's injuries consisted of bruises. He was unconscious when picked up. These men were taken to the County Hospital. The crew of the Ionia let down the yawl boat and put out to rescue those in the river. Capt. Cullinan was found, almost dead from the shock and burns and contact with cold water, clinging to a piece of wrecked pilothouse. He was taken to the west shore, whence he was carried in a patrol wagon to the County Hospital. Lynett, Donnelly, and Moffet were picked up in the yawlboat. The police patrolled the water in boats and used grappling irons in hopes of recovering some of the bodies.

With the exception of the floating débris, there was nothing on the top of the water to indicate the whereabouts of the Morford.

The Morford was one of the largest tugs on the river and, with the Green, was of the Dunham fleet. The Morford was valued at \$20,000, and was built about ten years ago for service in Chicago harbor.

COLUMBIA'S CANE RUSH. The Sophomores Got the Stick and Ducked

Several Bumptious Freshmen. As the outcome of a formal challenge from School of Mines, Columbia College, met in a very lively cane rush yesterday morning at Columbia Oval. When the men came on the field arrayed in padded trousers, football jackets, and jerseys it was seen that the sophomores considerably outnumbered their opponents. The freshmen had the cane. Six of their champions seized it, while the others formed a crescent back of them, and the enemy stood about thirty yards away. At the word "Go" the doughty six threw themselves flat upon the ground with the cane under them. The sophs rushed upon them, and, spurred on by the yells of the upper class men, the rivals fought flercely.

For a time '99 held its own, but superior num bers began to tell, and it was evident that ultimate victory would rest with '98. There was
plenty of roughing, but whenever two men
broke away from the crowd and attempted to
square matters with their fist-, as happened occasionally, the upper class men interfered.
After eight minutes time was called, and the
work of counting the men who had hold of the
stick began. The umpire announced the score
as 17 for the sophs to 8 for the freshmen, and
awarded the stick to the '98 men. But the fun
was not over. President Bigelow of the class of
'90, backed by twenty of his classmates, made
a sudden rush, grabbed the cane, and was off
across the field, surrounded by good football
interference. Another row followed, and when
the warlike freshmen finally were subdued
several of them were dragged to a pear-by bers began to tell, and it was evident that ultiseveral of them were dragged to a near-by pumpand were cooled off with water judicious-ly administered by their conquerors. Although defeated, the freshmen were congratulated warmly for their good fight.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Another Clonk Manufacturer Palls-Rich-

ardson's Uffice Attached. Jacob Blauner, cloak manufacturer at 316 Church street, failed yesterday, the sixth failure in that trade this month. Deputy Sheriff Henning closed up his place of business on a confessed judgment for \$1,023 in favor of Jacob Unger for money loaned. Gruber & Bonynge obtained a replevin against him for \$651, and Goldsmith & Doherty one for \$1,400 in favor of the H. B. Cladin Company. Mr. Blauner has been in business ten years and also operated in real estate. In January last he stated that his assets were \$103,220 and his liabilities \$08,000, the real estate heing put in at \$02,500, mortgaged for \$07,000. The put in at \$02,500 mortgaged for \$07,000 for \$313 against Dilworth Richardson and William C. Campbell of 10 Wall street, who advertised as stock brokers, in favor of Charles H. Fuller's advertising agency. The Sheriff has seized the office furniture and \$120 cash in bank. This is the concern the Chicago Board of Trade has been making inquiries about. Goldsmith & Doherty one for \$1,400 in favor of

The Suffrage in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 26.-The Constitutions Convention this morning resumed the discussion of the suffrage problem. Whipper, the negro member from Beaufort, took the floor in behalf member from Reautor, took the floor in behalf of his race and spoke for two hours and a half. He was particularly severe on the proposed plan. He was listened to with marked atten-tion. Ex-Congressman Hobert Smalls then spoke for an hour, raking the scheme fore and aft. Then Senator Tillman had the further consideration of the matter postponed until 7:30 o'clock Monday evening.

Returns to the Episcopal Fatth, MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26. - The Rev. Walter C. Clapp, who, a year ago, left the Episcopal and joined the Roman Catholic Church, has, according to his own statement, become convinced that he took a wrong step, and now he has left the Catholic Church and has returned to the Episcopal faith. He has written to Hishop Nicholson in Milwaukce, saying that he mado a mistake. Before coming to Nashotah, he was assistant at Mount Calvary Church, Baltimore, He is a graduate of Amherst.

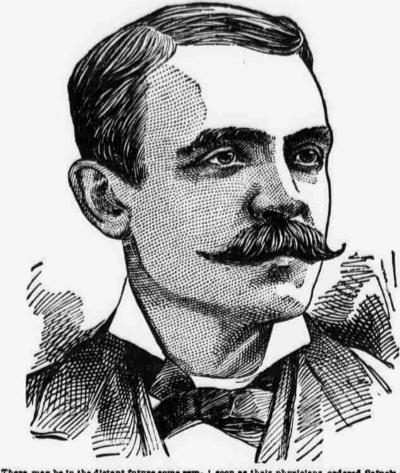
Abrnold, Constable & Co Upholstery. Tapestry.

Lace Curtains, Embroidered Nets. Embroidered Portieres.

Broadway & 19th et.

## TUG'S BOILER EXPLODED. COULDN'T AFFORD TO LOAF.

## **Bottles of Paine's Celery Com**pound Made Him Well!



There may be in the distant future some remedy as efficacious as Paine's celery compound. There is none such to-day.

The sick and alling who are stretching out their hands for help must take the best that the scientific medical knowledge of the world now affords.

The reasoning that has enabled Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College o discover the remarkable formula of Paine's celery compound is the result of the century's It is by a new and more thoughtful grouping

of diseases, from a careful study of their causes, that Prof. Phelps has been enabled to see the true relationship of all diseases of the blood and

nerves.

Neuralgia. sleeplessness, melancholia, hysteria, headache, and dyspepsia at once referred themselves to a tired, half-fed, and therefore deranged nervous system.

The cure lav in attending to the nutrition of the whole system. This system of cure, simple and clear, like most epoch-making ideas, was embodied in the greatest tissue former, nerve-restorer, and regulator yet known to science—Paine's celery compound, the one great remedy that makes people well!

Persons who complained of feeling "tired to death" and sought a competent invigorator, as

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Herbert Decides that He Cannot Have Gunbonts Butlt on the Lakes. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.-Secretary Herbert de cided this afternoon that in view of the agree-ment between the United States and Great

Britain, in respect to war vessels on the great lakes, he could not award the contract for the construction of one of the gunboats authorized by the last Congress to the Detroit Dry Dock ompany. Speaking of the decision, Secretary Herbert said: "I based my decision on a precedent estab-

lished by Secretary Tracy in a case where a shipbuilding firm at a port on the great lakes was the lowest bidder for one of our naval vessels. Mr. Tracy made a brief decision on the subject but I have gone into the matter at some length. Mr. Don M. Dickinson submitted to the department a brief to show why it would not be contrary to the agreement to award one of the new gunboats to the Detroit firm. Appended to the brief was a letter sent to the Senate by Mr. John W. Foster, when Secretary of State, in response to a resolution calling for information about the agreement between Great Britain and this Gov-ernment. I have examined that letter and a great deal of documentary evidence, and sinding nothing that would permit me to have a war ship constructed at Detroit. I was obliged to so

ship constructed at Detroit, I was obliged to so decide."

The Yorktown is stationed at Chemulpo, the scaport of Scoul, the capital of Corea, where she is engaged in protecting American interests. Officials of the Navy Department have been informed that marines from the Yorktown have been on shore, and while satisfied that Admiral Carpenter is doing and will do everything that is right and proper, a cablegram was sent to him to-day to keep the department advised of the condition of affairs in Corea.

The United States war ships New York, Montgomery, and Raiegh returned to Fortress Monroe to-day from their practice cruise.

The cruisor Montromery has been ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard, where she will have a general overhauling. The cost of repairs will be about \$15,000, and it will require a month's time to make them.

The Navy Denartment has returned all proposals submitted for furnishing a pumping plant for the dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

posals submitted for furnishing a pumping plant for the dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and will readvertise for the plant. The first proposals were withdrawn because it was wished to improve them technically, and in such a manner as would procure a more efficient plant. Mails Destroyed in the Railroad Wreck at

Newport, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.-Capt. White, superintendent of the railway mail service, has ascertained the facts in regard to the mail lost in the wreck at Newport, Pa., on the night of Wednes-day. Oct. 23. The mails destroyed embraced matter from Washington for California, points matter from Washington for California, points on the Pan Handle, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Mexico, and Texas: also foreign mail via San Francisco.

As near as can be estimated, the mail despatched from New York city, and also destroyed, was intended for Indiana, Indian Territory, Ilinois, Texas, Arkansas, California, Colorado, St. Louis, New Mexico, and Arizona. Other mail matter from Philadeithia was also lost, Two postal cars were saved, the contents of which were destined for the Southwest.

The Use of the Make Denied a Chleago Priss Association.

Washington, Oct. 26. Postmaster-General Wilson has issued an order denying the use of the United States mails to an organization which has advertised itself as "The United States Press Association of Chicago." This con-Post Office Department for some time, and Post Office Department for some time, and many complaints regarding its methods of business have been received. The concern advertised, offering to those desiring to become newspaper writers membership in the association at a cost of \$1, and held out the attraction that it would have published articles written by its members, provided the writer fid not demand more than \$10 for each naticle. The concern, after accepting the membership fee, of course always failed to dispose of the writings as per agreement.

Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. The President to-day pardoned Witham Robinson, convicted in the District of Columbia of housebreaking on the ground that he had been imprisoned eighteen months, eleven of which he had spent in the prison hospital, and that he required a surgical operation which could not well be done in the

operation which could not well be done in the prison.

In the case of W. G. Overstreet, convicted in Tennesses of forging a signature to a Post Office order and sentenced to two years, the sentences is commuted to imprisonment for one year. This commutation, the President saws, is grantised in the helic that the purishment, to be still anifered by the convict will be adequate to cause him to shun, after this release, the use of intoxicating drink and curnestly endeavor to regain his place in society, and return to his duty as a husband and father.

soon as their physicians ordered Paine's celery compound felt that their tired bodies were actually taking a new start. Their atrength rapidly returned. They were no more troubled with sleepless nights, and their days were no longer made wretched by neuralgia and rheu-matism.

matism.

Constipation, that stores up in the body substances long since worse than useless to the body and a menace to the health, is looked after. Any one troubled with this obstinate hinderance to health will find a positive and lasting cure in Paine's celery compound.

It takes a very short time to settle any doubts on the matter by giving Paine's celery compound a trial.

on the matter by giving Paine's celery compound a trial.

Mr. John Holland, whose portrait is given above, is a parlor car conductor, whose home is in Jersey City. He writes:

"I wish to give my testimony of the great benefit Paine's celery compound has done me, A year ago I had typhoid fever, and later I had to have an operation in my side for an abscess over the liver. This left me very weak, I grew very nervous and could not sleep. I was tired even more after I got up than I was when i went to bed. I have taken four bottles of Paine's celery compound, and am perfectly well! I have sent six bottles to some friends in Virginia. One, although he has taken only a bottle of it, feels much better and sleeps well."

Paine's celery compound puts the system on a healthy, strong basis, safe from disease. Try it if you are alling, and a trial will speedily convince you.

JAPAN'S NEW NAVY.

United States Firms May Get a Good Share of the Contracts,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.-Gen. George B. Williams, long a resident of Japan, who recently returned to that country to represent the returned to that country to represent the Cramps' Shipbuilding Company, has come back to Washington. He says that the question of the increase of the Japanese navy has been referred by the administration to the Diet, and will be settled by that body at its meeting soon to begin. Should the decision be favorable, Gen. Williams believes the United States will get a good share of the shipbuilding. This statement that the whole affair would have to navait the determination of the Japanese Parliament exactly confirms the United Press despatches and establishes the faisity of alleged despatches from Tokio stating that contracts had been awarded.

Japan the Fifth Power in the World to

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- A report received at the Department of State from Consul-General McIvor at Kanagawa, Japan, gives the population of that country in 1894 at 42,000,000, Adding Formosa, which became a part of the country by the late treaty with China, the population is estimated at 45,000,000. The area of the country by the late tracty with China, the population is estimated at 45,000,000. The area of the country is given at 27,326 square ri. Compared in extent with European countries Japan stands next to Spain, being about equal to Sweden. She is larger than Great Britain and Ireland by 6,933 square ri, and is the elevanth largest country in the world. Compared with Great Britain and Ireland she has 7,100,000 more people, and in population ranks as the fifth power in the world. The estimates given, Ma. McIvor says, are conservative and reasonable.

Our Only Foreign Postal Agency. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- Mr. George A. How-Washington, Oct. 26.—Mr. George A. How-ard, Anditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, in his annual report says that the only foreign postal agency of the United States is at Shanghal, China. The accounts of this agency seem to have been overlooked for some years past, as no settlement appears to have been made since March 31, 1879. During the year collections have been made from the pres-ent postal agent amounting to \$5,157,28. No previous deposit has been received from this agency since April 3, 1884.

Fifty-six Enlisted Men to Be Promoted. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- Fifty-six enlisted men of the army will be promoted next month, previded they can pass the examinations. Of this number thirty-six can become ordnance sergeants and twenty acting hospital stewards. The former receive \$50 a month and the latter \$40 a month. The examinations will be held at the different posts and the fifty-six men passing highest will secure the places.

White House Executive Clerk Resigns. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. - Mr. Robert L. O'Brien of Massachusetts, who during the last campaign of Massachusetts, who during the last campaign acted as Mr. Cleveland's stenographer, and who has since Mr. Cleveland's election been rated on the White House books as Principal Executive Clerk, has resigned to become the Washington correspondent of the Boston Evening Transcript.

Fort Worth's Police Asked to Resign. FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 26.—The entire police force of Fort Worth has been asked to resign by the Police Committee of the City Council. There will be a reorganization of the department. The result of the recent investigation has also led to the discharge of Assistant Chief of Police Charles Mackin and Police Cierk O. A. Fer-

William C. Daly, known on the turf as " Father Bill" Daly, is suing his wife, Lizzie Daly, for absolute divorce in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, and she has brought counter charges of infidelity against him. Yesterday Father Bill's lawyer applied to dustice Cullen in the Supreme Court for a bill of particulars in his wife's suit and decision was reserved.

Everything in Furniture

That is, everything Desirable, Economical, The kind whose only recommendation is the price—and that a delusion and a snare-we do not sell.

Good furniture is so low this fall, no one is obliged to buy the other kind-it isn't necessary, and it's never wise. But our Fall Stock! You should see it, if only to get a realizing sense of what SELECTION means in bringing Furniture

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